

# Two Little-Known Italian Papers on Galápagos Intertidal Zonation and Mollusks

by

Matthew J. James

Department of Paleontology,  
University of California,  
Berkeley, California 94720

Two papers that resulted from a 1971–1972 Italian expedition to the Galápagos Islands were kindly brought to my attention by Dr. E. V. Coan. These papers are not likely to be known to workers interested in the marine biota of the Galápagos because they were published in Italian and in a journal not often encountered in libraries.

The first paper, published in 1974, is by Francesco Cinelli and Paolo Colantoni (CINELLI & COLANTONI, 1974) and deals with some observations on the marine benthic zonation of the rocky coast of the Galápagos Islands. The authors describe the specific organisms, both invertebrates and algae, that were found in the supralittoral, midlittoral, and infralittoral zones at nine stations on six islands. This zonation information is compared to the littoral zonation pattern known to occur in the Mediterranean Sea. In addition to documenting the spatial distribution, Cinelli and Colantoni comment on the biogeographic affinities of the organisms (including several molluscan taxa) found within the three zones. The supralittoral and midlittoral organisms are considered to have tropical affinities, while the infralittoral organisms are considered to have temperate or cold-temperate affinities.

The second paper, published in 1979, is by Marco Taviani (TAVIANI, 1979), and concerns the chitons, gastropods, and bivalves collected by the Italian expedition. Taviani documents the occurrence of 3 chitons, 52 gastropods, and 9 bivalves from 14 stations on 10 islands. The text provides information and observations about each species, and the plates have good illustrations. No new species are described. In addition, Taviani discusses the origin and composition of the molluscan fauna from geological, paleontological, and geographic perspectives.

Both papers are recommended to anyone interested in the Galápagos marine invertebrate biota, particularly mollusks. The bibliographies of both papers contain many useful Galápagos references and also five references to additional papers resulting from the same Italian expedition, including one on chitons. An address for Marco Taviani, to whom reprint requests for both papers can be sent, is: Laboratorio di Geologia Marina del C.N.R., Via Zamboni 65, 40127 Bologna, Italia.

## Literature Cited

CINELLI, F. & P. COLANTONI. 1974. Alcune osservazioni sulla zonazione del bentos marino sulle coste rocciose delle Isole Galápagos (Oceano Pacifico). Museo Zoologico dell'Università di Firenze [Florence]: Galápagos, Studi e

ricerche. Spedizione 'L. Mares-G.R.S.T.S.' Gruppo Ricerche Scientifiche e Tecniche Subacquee. 22 pp., 17 figs.

TAVIANI, M. 1979. I molluschi marini raccolti dalla spedizione "L. Mares-G.R.S.T.S." alle Isole Galapagos 1. Gastropoda e Bivalvia. Museo Zoologico dell'Università di Firenze [Florence]: Galápagos, Studi e ricerche. Spedizione 'L. Mares-G.R.S.T.S.' Gruppo Ricerche Scientifiche e Tecniche Subacquee. 61 pp., 90 figs.

# Some Additional Notes on the Distributions of Eastern Pacific Donacidae

by

Eugene Coan

Research Associate,  
Department of Invertebrate Zoology,  
California Academy of Sciences,  
Golden Gate Park,  
San Francisco, California 94118

In redistributing the research materials from the office of the late Dr. Joseph P. E. Morrison, curators at the U.S. National Museum of Natural History came across a number of lots of eastern Pacific *Donax*. Morrison had evidently planned to work on this group and had isolated some interesting specimens for examination, specimens that I did not have a chance to see during my study of that group (COAN, E. 1983. The eastern Pacific Donacidae. *Veliger* 25(4):273–297).

Two of these lots provide new distributional records:

*Donax caelatus caelatus*—Occurs as far south as Isla San José, Panama (8°15'N, 79°8'W) (USNM 598877a). I had previously seen specimens only from as far south-east as Golfito, Costa Rica.

*Donax dentifer*—Occurs as far north as Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico (14°43'N, 92°26'W) (USNM 591610). This extends the known distribution from Guatemala northward into Mexico.

# An Extension of the Known Depth Range for *Sepia elegans* Blainville, 1827 (Cephalopoda: Sepioidea)

by

Angel Guerra

Instituto de Investigaciones Pesqueras,  
Muelle de Bouzas s/n, Vigo, Spain

The cuttlefish *Sepia elegans* Blainville, 1827, has a geographical distribution extending in the eastern Atlantic from 15° to 55°N, and throughout the Mediterranean Sea. The total depth range of the species was listed as 60 to 450 m in the Atlantic Ocean, and from 20 to 250 m in the Mediterranean Sea (MANGOLD-WIRZ, 1963). ROPER *et al.* (1984) have pointed out that *Sepia elegans* is a small, demersal species with a depth range from 30 to 430 m.